



BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1965

J. V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.
(with qualifications)

Medical Officer of Health:

J. V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Superintendent of Public Cleansing:

H. WOODCOCK.

Certified Sanitary Inspector
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
Royal Sanitary Institute.
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

R. ISHERWOOD.

Certified Sanitary Inspector
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Royal Sanitary Institute.
Member of the Institute of Housing

J. OGDEN.

Certified Sanitary Inspector
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Royal Sanitary Institute
Certified Smoke Inspector.
Royal Society of Health.

Clerk

MISS M. DEWHURST

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WATER COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR P. GILBRAITH.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR C. HOWARTH.

COUNCILLORS:

Miss A. Alston

C. E. Angus.

W. Atkinson.

W. Bennett (to 1.7.65.)

F. W. Burrows (from 23.9.65.)

Mrs. E. D. Corrin (to 3.3.65.)

C. M. Couch.

W. Dent.

A. E. Dixon (from 12.4.65.)

E. T. Eddlestone.

Mrs. E. Fielden

G. W. Fox.

G. Halstead.

Mrs. F. M. Lishman (from 12.4.65.)

J. Nickson.

W. Roberts.

T. Smith

D. H. J. Stuttard.

H. Sutcliffe (to 25.2.65.)

J. Walton.

J. T. Whittaker.

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1965.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present this Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of our Rural District for the year ending, 31st December, 1965. It is rarely possible to publish these annual reviews before the middle of the year, and frequently this meets with quite reasonable remarks of 'ancient history'. However, the main object is to put on record, a historical survey of the district - living history, and by collecting various data, then analysing trends over a number of years, defects, or we hope, good aspects of the service can be identified.

To me the outstanding feature of 1965 was the decision by the Council to give a cash grant towards the cost of converting a waste water closet, to a fresh water closet. This incentive needs to be advertised every year or so, but the initial response has been encouraging. Before pressing too hard for the decision, a survey was made as to the probable number of 'tipplers' remaining in the district, and this was found to be under 700. This was wonderful news, as we had been under the impression that the number was about 2,000.

To others this year will be recalled by the offensive odour, from time to time in Foulridge. This appeared to come from a poultry breeding establishment in the centre of the village, for which change of use the Council had given permission when contraction in the textile trade had made the mill, in which the birds were housed, surplus to requirements. The smell was most apparent at particular times in the breeding programme. It was not a danger to health, although unpleasant for those living nearby. The management were most co-operative, and carried out extensive structural and procedural alterations to cause the minimum of nuisance. As a Health Department, it is our duty to look into health hazards, and see that nuisances are abated; we do not prosecute haphazardly, or set out to stop an industrial process. Thus it was with alarm and apprehension that we received the Council threat of legal action to effect an abatement, but fortunately, this did not prove necessary. A side issue was a noise nuisance when the produce was being loaded for transport. I am less sympathetic here, as I consider that when living in a built up area, the peace of the countryside cannot be demanded, and also that the industrial situation in East Lancashire is such that we must not drive away employers.

I was surprised to see that the Registrar-General has estimated a reduction in the mid-year population. It is true that throughout East Lancashire there has been a steady fall in population for a couple of decades, but with all the new building estates coming into occupation last year - Worsthorpe, Higham, Fence and Foulridge, I am sure that our numbers should be higher, and will be

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disappointed if the sample census does not cause a favourable readjustment in the next mid-year estimate. In this connection I must draw your attention to the number of deaths from cancer of the bronchus and lung - one male death in every ten. How much longer are we going to lose 10% of our menfolk in this way? At the risk of nauseating I repeat that the link between this condition and cigarette smoking must not be ignored, and we must impress this on the children, even if the adults find it impossible to stop this habit.

Private water supplies are a bit of a headache, and they are almost all polluted during the summer. Much time and cost is involved in sampling for analysis. Each year we can report a slow but welcome reduction in the number of properties fed from private sources, but it will be many many years before everyone receives town water. To avoid the necessity of boiling before consumption, to kill harmful organisms in spring water, we are now advising the use of domestic chlorinators or filter candles.

I must mention my hobby-horse, the Brucellosis disgrace, Britain is one of the few remaining countries which has not eradicated or even begun to eradicate this disease, despite the fact that the connection with Undulant Fever in man has been known for nearly 40 years. In this area, ten per cent of raw milk samples were positive for brucellosis in 1965.

I would like you to start thinking about some smoke control areas, particularly in parts of those parishes adjoining other authorities. Unless we do so soon, I think we may be justifiably criticised, and run the risk of all rural areas being considered just a little bit slow to progress.

Finally, to my colleagues in the Health Department, go my thanks for their good work throughout the year, and I acknowledge with gratitude the help of Miss Dewhurst in compiling this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A.VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL
CONDITIONS.

Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year, 1965	15,970
Area of the district	39,841 acres.
Number of inhabited houses, according to rate books as at 31.3.65	6,507
Rateable Value (as at 31.12.65)	£677,424
Sum represented by 1d. rate (1964/65)	£2,636

The chief occupations of the people in the district are textile weaving, coal mining, dairy farming, and light engineering.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	111	102	213
Illegitimate	9	6	15
Birth rates per 1,000 est. population			
Crude rate ...			14.3
Adjusted rate.			16.3

<u>Still Births</u>			
Number of Still Births	1	2	3
Rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births			13.0

<u>Deaths</u>			
Number of deaths (all causes) ..	126	94	220
Death rate per 1,000 est. population			
Crude rate ...			13.8
Adjusted rate.			12.0
Respiratory T.B.			0.13
Malignant neoplasms etc.			2.88

<u>Infant Deaths</u>			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	6	1	7
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	5	-	5
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	5	-	5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			30.7
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births			21.9

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Other certified causes of death were as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	12	1	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	7	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	14	9	23
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	23	20	43
Coronary Disease, Angina	28	23	51
Hypertension with Heart disease	3	1	4
Other Heart Disease	6	14	20
Other Circulatory Disease	6	1	7
Pneumonia	6	1	7
Bronchitis	6	1	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....	1	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	7	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	1	1	2
	<u>126</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>220</u>

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. Laboratory Facilities.

The laboratory work for the department was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Samples are collected from the office each Wednesday. Any other samples are sent by bus - difficulty is occasionally experienced when the conductor forgets to leave the sample at the Preston Office, which causes unnecessary delay, and in most cases renders the sample useless.

2. Ambulance Facilities.

All the ambulance undertakings for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

3. Nursing Services.

The nursing services provided for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

Immunisation and Vaccination Services, Home Helps, etc.

All these are under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:

Barrowford U. D. C.	...	Ambulance Hall, Maud Street, Barrowford.
Brierfield U. D. C.	...	Town Hall Annex, Brierfield.
Burnley R. D. C.	...	Methodist Chapel, Briercliffe Village Hall, Holme, Cliviger. Co-operative Rooms, Foulridge County School, Hapton. 7, Town Gate, Higham. Constitutional Club, Read. Wesleyan Chapel, Sabden. Wesleyan Chapel, Worsthorpe.
Colne M. B.	...	Bank House, Albert Road, Colne. Hartley Hospital, Laneshawbridge.
Nelson M. B.	...	Leeds Road, Nelson.
Padiham U. D. C.	...	West Bank House, Padiham.
Trawden U. D. C.	...	Parish Hall, Trawden.

School Clinics:

West Bank House, Padiham.
Leeds Road, Nelson.
Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.

Tuberculosis:

Cases of suspected tuberculosis are seen at the Chest Clinic, Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

Veneral Diseases:

At the Out-Patient Department, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

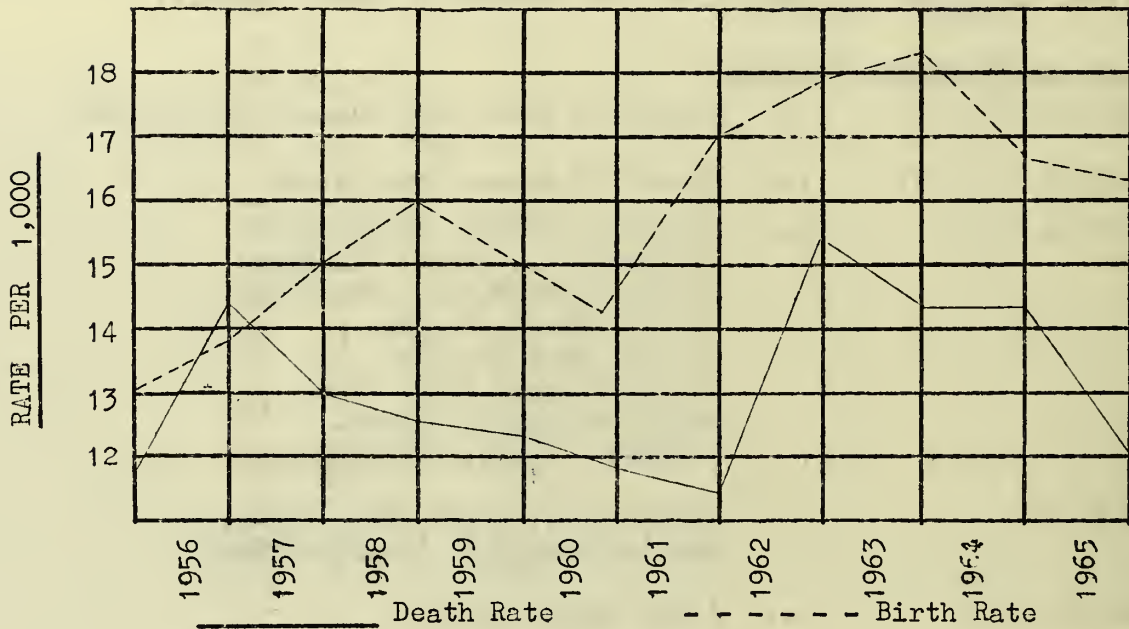
Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases:

Christiana Hartley Hospital, Colne.
Fern Lea, Nelson.
Bank Hall, Burnley,

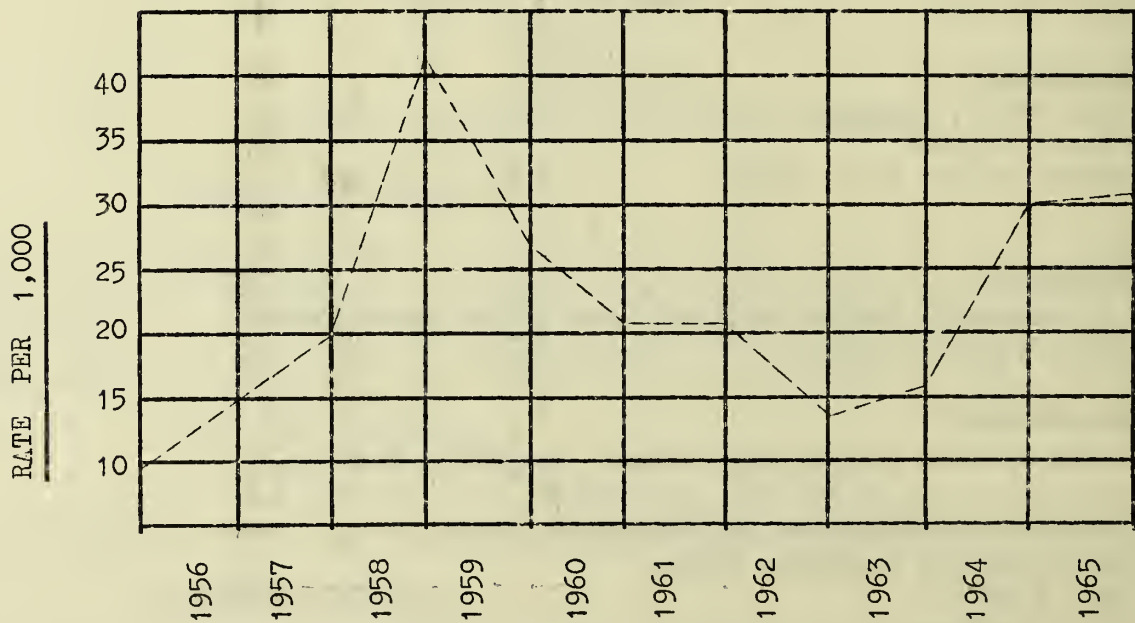
All these are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

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GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS.



GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS



SECTION C.PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.Infectious Diseases:

The infectious diseases notified during the year were:

Scarlet Fever	7
Measles	139
Whooping Cough.....	12
Paratyphoid Fever	1

Tuberculosis:

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of primary notifications received from medical practitioners on Form A	3	1	4

Localisation of Disease

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	3
Other (Cervical glands)	-	1	1

Occupations.

Sewing Machinist	-	1	1
Housewife	-	1	1
Loomer	1	-	1
Unemployed	1	-	1

SECTION D.CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA1. Water Supply.

The area is mainly supplied with water by the Calder and North Calder Water Boards, also the Bolton Corporation Water Board. In addition, there are many privately owned water supplies:

The number of samples taken during the year was:

Bacteriological:	Public Supplies	7
	Private Supplies	112

Details of the estimated number of houses with a piped supply of water are as follows:

Parish	Piped supplies			Not Piped
	No. of dwelling-houses	From Public water mains	From Private Supplies	
Altham	222	222	-	-
Barley	80	28	52	-
Blacko	192	164	28	-
Briercliffe	885	871	14	-
Cliviger	674	582	92	1
Dunnockshaw	124	54	70	3
Foulridge	511	481	30	-
Goldshaw Booth	83	45	38	1
Habergham Eaves	258	238	20	-
Hapton	610	579	31	-
Higham	233	191	42	-
Ightenhill	48	48	-	-
Northtown	33	21	13	-
Old Laund Booth	321	287	34	-
Read	344	335	9	-
Reedley Hallows	287	255	32	1
Roughlee	116	53	63	-
Sabden	446	392	54	-
Simonstone	243	233	10	-
Worsthorne	686	681	5	-

The department has been engaged during the year, checking on the purity of water supplies.

In all, 119 samples of water were taken from public and private supplies and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for analysis.

The result of these samples were as follows:

Public Supplies:

7 samples taken for bacteriological examination

Number reported excellent..... 7

Number reported unsatisfactory 0

Private Supplies:

112 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Number reported excellent 56

Number reported unsatisfactory 56

The 112 samples from private supplies will cover more than 112 houses, as quite often one spring will supply several properties.

In cases where water is reported unsatisfactory, the users are requested to boil all water which is used for drinking purposes. Unsatisfactory sources are investigated, and where possible, advice is given to owners so that improvements may be effected.

Where there are several springs running into one private supply, samples are taken from each spring, and where one or more is found to be unsatisfactory, then such springs can be disconnected, leaving only those where pure water is delivered.

After constant sampling of private water supplies over a number of years, it has become increasingly evident that these supplies are unreliable. The purity of the water is so dependent on the type of weather within a few days prior to sampling. During dry periods, private sample results are generally good - during wet periods, they are generally unsatisfactory. Because of this uncertainty, we now recommend private water sterilization in the form of chlorination or filtration by filter candles.

2. Pollution of Rivers and Streams

Rivers and streams continue to be polluted by neglected and badly designed and built septic tanks; by sink drainage from isolated farms and cottages, also from liquid manure tanks on farms.

Owners usually forget about septic tanks until a nuisance is created. Some are covered over and forgotten until the drains become choked. One tank was found buried under 6 feet of earth and covered with a stone slab 9 inches thick. Tanks should always be left in view, so that the filter top can be regularly cleansed of sediment and leaves.

Some tanks which have been in existence for 30 years or more, fall far short of modern standards and are often in a poor state of repair. In some cases a group of tanks take the drainage from a substantial number of houses. Such a group of houses should be treated as an unsewered area.

No progress appears to have been made in the storage and distribution of liquid manure on farms.

3. Closet Accommodation.

The Council pay grants for the conversion of privies, pail closets, and waste water closets as follows:

- a) Where the property is connected to a sewer not more than 100 feet away : £20 per conversion
- b) Where the property is connected to a sewer more than 100 feet away - a sum between £20 and £35 at the discretion of the Council.
- c) Where the conversion involves the construction of a septic tank and filter: £35 per conversion
- d) Conversion of a waste water closet to a fresh water closet £10 per conversion

In all cases, the amount shown is the maximum. The grant will be that amount or half the cost, whichever is the lesser.

During the year a survey was carried out of all the parishes having a sewerage system, to ascertain the correct number of waste water closets. As a result of this survey, the Council decided to make grants for the conversion of waste water closets.

The approximate number of the different types of sanitary conveniences in the district is as follows:

Fresh water closets	5245
Waste water closets	672
Pail closets (including tank closets)	590
Trough closets	4

The number of waste water closet conversions in 1964 was 51, and in 1965 - 42.

4. Public Cleansing.

For practically the whole year, refuse was collected weekly. During the holiday periods (a fortnight in July and one week in September) it was not possible to maintain this standard. Additional casual labour was employed to ensure that each house received one visit during the July holiday, and the houses in the main centres of population received a visit during the September holiday.

The maintenance of this regularity was due to the efficiency and the enthusiasm of the regular drivers and collectors, because on only three weeks out of the fifty-two was the establishment at full strength. In fact, during the year, 281 days were lost owing to sickness, and 251 days owing to holidays. Casual labour was used to fill the gap, but a newcomer cannot be compared with a regular man. Refuse collectors walk many miles each day, and a casual worker needs at least one week to become accustomed to walking such distances.

During the year 70 newly built houses were given a service. Every new house adds greatly to the work of the men, because the bins have to be carried a much greater distance than in the case of the conventional terraced house with a back yard and a back street.

In order to prevent deposits of litter, collections of household goods, such as gas ovens, pianos, furniture, etc. are now made free of charge. A charge is still made for fireplaces, bricks, flags, etc. All these collections which require a special visit, are carried out on Saturday mornings. Collections of trade refuse are still made from several business premises, and a quarterly charge is made for this service.

Two facts should be remembered when the subject is "litter deposited in the countryside".

- 1) Some Local Authorities in this area do not make special collections of furniture etc. and people living in such areas have to get rid "somewhere".
- 2) All property repairers are not over enthusiastic about removing the residue from their building jobs, and if they do, it is cheaper to dump it at the side of some remote road.

Clearing up these road side deposits also entails Saturday morning work.

Arrangements have now been made with local scrap metal dealers for the removal of useless motor cars. To prevent the risk of claims against the Council, the owners of such cars are asked to hand over the log-book.

Vehicles and Labour.

Refuse is collected as follows:

One 40 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic, powered by a Leyland Diesel Engine. (Purchased June 1963)

Staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from:

Worsthorne, Pike Hill, Red Lees,
Overtown, Holne, Walk Mill, Haberghan Eaves,
Hapton, Read, Simonstone and Altham West.

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One 18/20 cub. yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper
(Purchased in 1951)

Staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from:

Sabden, Fence, Blacko, Foulridge,
Needley and Briercliffe.

This vehicle has no apparatus for crushing, and is therefore unsuitable for present day refuse.

One 12 cub. yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper, powered by
a Perkins Diesel Engine, and fitted with
pressure plate. (Purchased Jan.1963)

Staffed by a driver and two men.

Collections from:

Dunnockshaw, Barley, Roughlec, Goldshaw
Booth, Ightenhill, and isolated properties
around the villages.

One 7 cub. yard Ford Diesel (Purchased in 1957)

Staffed by a driver and one man

Used for:

refuse collection when necessary to assist
other vehicles, tip maintenance, collection of
full salvage bags from vehicles and collection
of metals from tip. Also used for special
collections and trade refuse.

This vehicle was taken off the road on the 10th February 1966, and the spare
10 cub. yard side loader had to be used in its place.

Nightsoil Collection and Emptying of Cesspools.

One 800 gallon Shelvoke & Drewry Cesspool Emptier (Purchased 1950)

Staffed by a driver and one man.

Last year we reported serious defects on this vehicle, which considerably reduced its efficiency. Experts from the makers, made many tests and renewed several parts, but with no success. However, at long last a corroded pipe was found inside the tank. This was replaced, a new valve fitted, and the machine is now working in a satisfactory manner. It is hoped to continue to use this vehicle for the life of the 800 gallon tank. We cannot estimate how long this will be, but its replacement would be costly.

Approximately 450 pails are emptied weekly, plus privies and cesspools.

This vehicle is employed fifty-two weeks per year, as pails cannot be left at holiday weeks. Some tenants use Elsan type closets, and the containers are not as large as the pails sold by the Council, consequently when such people have visitors they soon find that the container is full.

Pail emptying is most objectionable work, and every credit is due to the two men who carry out the work, and to those who fill the breach at holiday times.

Numerous calls are made for septic tanks to be emptied. Some of these have a large capacity, and may take a whole day to empty. Consequently, there is a limit to what can be done, as the pail service must not be interrupted, and cesspools and privies also need emptying at regular intervals.

Refuse Disposal.

The refuse from the whole area, with the exception of Sabden, is now tipped at Reedley, and the Council by purchasing a Bristol Tractor in August 1963, have been able to control tipping in a satisfactory manner. This tractor is driven by a man employed on paper baling so that the only additional expense is the cost of the tractor.

Sale of dustbins and pails.

Dustbins and pails were sold to householders during the year as follows:

Galvanised B.S.S. dustbins with rubber lids	190
Black Plastic bins with lids	4
Galvanised sanitary pails	17

For many years the Council have sold a $2\frac{1}{2}$ cub.ft. Galvanised iron bin which weighs 23 lbs - now that refuse has become more bulky, it is found that a $2\frac{1}{2}$ cub. ft. bin is too small for some houses, and a $3\frac{1}{4}$ cub.ft. B.S.S. galvanised bin too heavy (weight 28 lbs) for the men. The Council therefore decided to stock a $3\frac{1}{4}$ cub.ft. plastic bin which weighs only 12 lbs. This bin is satisfactory in every way except that it must not be used for hot ashes.

5. Salvage.

A market was found for all the paper salvaged during the year at an average price of £7.10.0d.

The total weight of salvage last year was 190 tons 14 cwt.0 qr.26 lbs. total income was £1,451.14.6d.

Weight and Value of Salvage sold during the year:

	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper	187.	2.	1.	0	1388.	9.	6d.
Copper				20	1.	10.	0
Rags	3.	7.	3.	4	49.	5.	3
Aluminium		3.	1.	23	9.	17.	3
Woollens			1.	11	1.	12.	6
Lead				24	1.	0.	0
	190.	14.	0.	26.	£ 1451.	14.	6

The men are paid a bonus on salvage sales, which amounted to £22/9/- for a man who worked the full period.

6. Public Conveniences.

Conveniences are in existence at Foulridge, Briercliffe, Sabden, Hapton and Worsthorpe.

A site has been obtained for conveniences at Cliviger, and planning approval has been received. However, the Council has postponed the scheme owing to the credit squeeze.

The greatest need is still in the parishes which attract numerous visitors at the weekends and public holidays.

7. Disinfection.

During the year no houses were terminally disinfected, but where visits were made in connection with infectious diseases, disinfectant was issued and concurrent disinfection advised.

For terminal disinfection, Formaldehyde is used in all cases, except in the case of tuberculosis, where a 5% Izal solution is used.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection, where necessary, to Burnley County Borough Cleansing Station.

8. Rodent Control.

Rodent control in private dwellings and business premises was carried out during the year. A free service (in the case of private dwellings) was given, but a charge was made for the treatment of business premises and farms.

Many farms now carry out their own treatments, purchasing the necessary bait from the Council.

Sewer Treatments.

Parish	No. of manholes.	No. of manholes showing take.
Sabden	52	18 part 1 complete

Committee for Rodent Control.

The North East Lancashire Advisory Committee was formed in 1954. This covers Workable Area No. 11, which comprises of Colne, Nelson, Trawden, Brierfield, Barrowford, Burnley, Padihan and Burnley Rural District, together with Workable Areas No's. 10 and 15. Each district is represented by a member of the local authority, and the Public Health Inspector. Half-yearly meetings are held in the respective districts when problems are discussed.

9. Other Vermin.

Eighteen houses were disinfested, all of which were infested with cockroaches.

10. Sanitary Inspection of the
Area.

Appendix A on Page 25 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

11. Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are two main sites licensed at Roughlee, on each of which are situated caravans and sheds. These are High Beach and Palm Beach. The owner proposes to remove the sheds and construct modern sanitary arrangements. Work has already commenced on the laying of drains at High Beach, and many concrete standings have been completed. Many sheds have been removed.

There is a large licensed site at Read containing caravans and huts. A 300 gallon tank has been sunk in the ground for the contents of the pails, and this tank is emptied periodically by the owner. Water is obtained from a spring which has been sampled and is fairly satisfactory. Refuse is deposited in large drums, which are situated at various points on the site. These drums are collected regularly by the owner, and the contents burned. Negotiations are taking place with the owner with regard to the modernisation of the site and a 'layout' has been agreed upon. Detailed plans have also been submitted.

A site is licensed at Sabden for holiday ~~caravans~~ only, and this is quite modern. There are concrete standings, and all these have electric points and drainage. Communal wash-houses and water closets have been sited in a central position, and there is a special arrangement for emptying chemical closets. Refuse is collected each week by the Council's refuse men.

Small caravan sites are situated in parts of this district, and occasional caravans which are used for habitation by families which are residing in the area for only a short time.

12. Smoke Abatement.

Complaints have again been received of obnoxious fumes from a chemical plant at Hapton. These complaints were passed to H.M. Alkaline Inspector, but although considerable work has been done, these complaints have not ceased.

There were no complaints this year of smoke emission from factory chimneys in the Harle Syke area. All the factory managers in this area have been very active in bringing their plants up to modern standards. One firm has converted coal burning to oil burning - in another case where one system was used for heating two factories, a new oil firing system has been installed, which will considerably lighten the load on the old firing arrangement. Another mill has had a new under-feed stoker fixed, and this has made a considerable improvement.

13. Factories.

There are 115 factories in the district, and regular inspections are made. Many of the factories have had modern sanitary accommodation installed in place of existing types.

Below is given a table of factory inspections for purposes of provisions as to health under Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1961.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Notices
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	2	0
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (not included above).	113	26	8
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15	0	0
	130	28	8

Sanitary Accommodation for Farm Workers.

Many farms have been visited during the year to ensure that sanitary accommodation is provided for farm workers. Most of the farms in this area are small and no labour is employed. Where a farm man is employed, he usually lives with his wife and family in an adjoining cottage, so sanitary accommodation is available. In cases where a single man is employed, who does not 'live in' an outside water closet is provided.

Waste Food Boiling Plants.

Five plants were licensed under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957 at the end of the year. Farmers who collect waste for feeding to pigs and hens are required to be licenced by the Local Authority. These premises are visited at regular intervals to see that the necessary precautions are taken.

Animal Boarding Establishments.

Three Animal Boarding Establishments were in existence at the end of the year, but at that time, none had been granted a licence.

SECTION E.HOUSING

During the year, no houses were erected by the Council. Seventy houses were erected by other bodies or persons.

At the end of the year, outstanding applications for council houses and bungalows were as follows:

87 houses

125 bungalows

Inspection and Repair of Houses.

The number of tenanted houses is decreasing each year, as a result there has not been a single application for a certificate of disrepair under the 1957 Rent Act.

A large percentage of terraced houses and cottages are now owned by the people who live in them. These people are generally proud to be owner/occupiers, and take great pride in carrying out improvements. Baths, washbasins, and water closets are installed usually with the aid of a Standard Grant. Modern fireplaces are fixed, flagged floors are covered with various colours of asphalt. External walls are neatly pointed and woodwork is regularly painted in attractive bright colours. All this effort has brought about a considerable improvement in the housing conditions of the people, and such houses will thereby provide good accommodation for a long number of years.

During the year 132 tenanted houses were inspected, usually on complaint. The number of inspections made was 398.

Rent increases and Certificates of Disrepair.

Period covered 1st January 1965 to 31st December 1965.

Part I - Application for Certificates of Disrepair.

1)	Number of applications for certificates	0
2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	0
3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	0
	(b) in respect of all defects	0
4)	Number of undertakings given by Landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	0
5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	0

6)	Number of Certificates issued	0
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Part II - Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	0
8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ...	0
9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	0
10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	0

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C on pages 26/7 and 28.

SECTION F.

a) Milk Supply

On the 1st. October 1960, the County Council took over the granting of dealers licenses under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Total number of Distributors of Milk on the Register at the end of the year - 44.

b) Biological Examination of Milk Samples

No. of samples taken for brucellosis tests	1049
No. reported negative	886
No. reported positive	117
No. reported equivocal	46

c) Samples for Statutory Test

Raw Milk

Methylene Blue Tests	2
No. reported satisfactory	2

Heat Treated Milk.

No. of samples taken for Methylene Blue Tests	1
No. of samples taken for Phosphatase Tests	1
No. reported satisfactory	2

d) Meat and Other Foods.

There are three slaughterhouses in the district, one in each of the parishes of Dunnockshaw, Higham and Read. At two of the slaughterhouses regular weekend killing is carried out, and this necessitates the Inspectors working on a rota system at weekends.

The butchers' shops were inspected and generally found to be clean and well maintained.

Details of meat inspected and condemned within the district during 1965 are shown in Appendix E, on page 32.

Condemned Meat

In the case of meat condemned at Slaughterhouses and butchers' shops, small quantities are buried at the tips, and in some cases, at the slaughterhouses. Larger quantities of condemned meat are sent for manufacture into fertilisers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and this deals with the adulterations of food.

A total of 80 samples were obtained, consisting of 63 samples of milk, and 17 others, comprising:

1 lard	1 pineapple crush
1 meat paste	1 cream, sterilised
1 beef sausage	1 sago
1 meat, canned	1 lentils
1 dripping	1 marmalade
2 margarine	1 ginger beer
1 part sliced loaf	1 ground ginger
1 lemonade	1 cake decorations, edible.

I give below, details of samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
1 Formal Milk	Deficient of 1.6% fat and slightly low in solids-not-fat.	Producer notified
1 beef sausage	Contained sulphite preservative without declaration.	Vendor interviewed and cautioned.

1 part sliced loaf	Contained 22 milligrams of carbonised dough containing 0.23 milligrams of iron (as Fe_2O_3).	Complainant informed and bakery cautioned.
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e) Food Preparing Premises.

Where premises do not comply with the Food and Drugs Act, the necessary notices are served on the occupier.

Number of Food Premises. by types of business at end of year.

General grocers and provision dealers	80
Greengrocers and fruiterers	10
Meat Shops	12
Bakers and confectioners	14
Fried Fish shops	7
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals etc..	8
Licensed premises, canteens, cafes etc.....	44
Others	3

f) Ice Cream.

The necessary attention was given to premises where ice cream is prepared and/or sold, with special attention being given to the preparation.

Six samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for analysis, with the following results.

Grade I	-	5 samples
Grade IV	-	1 sample

g) Bakehouses

There are fourteen bakehouses on the register, and routine inspections were carried out during the year.

h) Food Poisoning.

There were no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

i) Other food inspected.

The following food was condemned as unfit for human consumption:

2 tins of Polish Ham
(weight 13 lbs. 10 ozs. each)

SCHOOLS.

There are twenty-two schools in the district, and the following information may be of interest:

Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces	3
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Sanitary Accommodation

No. of schools with:

Fresh water closets	21
Waste water closets	0
Trough closets	0
Pail closets	1

Refuse Disposal

No. of schools with:

Dustbins	22
Ashpits	0

Water Supply.

No. of schools supplied from:

Public mains	22
Private supplies	0

No. of schools where washing facilities are considered unsatisfactory	5
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Drainage

No. of schools with drainage to:

Public sewers	20
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APPENDIX A.SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.General Sanitation.

Standard Grants	170
Conversion Grants	51
Inspections under Housing Acts	196
Inspections under Public Health Acts	202
Inspections and visits in connection with I.D. cases	29
Waste water closet survey	2884
Visits to verminous premises	104
Premises inspected for vermin	36
Visits to dirty houses	1
Visits re. water supplies	18
Visits re. caravans and moveable dwellings	17
Visits to factories re. sanitary accommodation	26
Visits re. Offices, Shops, & Railway Premises Act, 1963	53
Visits re. refuse and salvage disposal	268
Visits re. dustbins, pails etc	350
Visits re. septic tanks and filters	39
Visits re. cesspools	11
Interviews with property owners etc.	146
Visits re. keeping of animals	4
Visits re. Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Visits re. sanitary accommodation at farms	4
Visits re. waste food boiling plants	4
Visits re. accommodation for farm workers	2
Visits re. noise	6
Visits re. Scrap Metal Dealers	4
Old drains tested	73
Old drains inspected	68
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	344
Visits re. trade refuse	11
Shops inspected under Shops Act	206
Visits re. letters	31
Visits re. litter	17
Visits to Newshed, Foulridge	16
Visits to Spenbrook Mill	10
Visit re. exhumation	1
Visits re. ponds, ditches and watercourses	2
Visits re. accumulations and deposits	4
Visits re. out-workers	1
Visits re. smoke observations	8
Visits re. smoke	16

Meat and Food Inspection and Inspection of Food Preparing Premises and Vehicles.

Meat inspection	670
Butcher's Shops inspected	21
Fishmongers inspected	3
Grocers' shops inspected	88
Greengrocers and fruiterers inspected	16
Ice Cream premises inspected	52
Fried Fish shops inspected	9
Restaurants inspected	5
Bakehouses inspected	8
Licensed premises inspected	38
Miscellaneous food visits	73
Milk vehicles inspected	1
Food preparing premises inspected	14
Food vehicles inspected	1

Samples

Milk samples	323
Water samples taken	119
Faeces samples taken	8
Ice Cream samples taken	6
Rectal swabs, calves	7
Calf food samples	3
Pig food samples	1
Miscellaneous swabs	20

APPENDIX B.SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.Dwelling Houses.

Roofs repaired or new roofs provided	2
Defective plaster repaired	2
Floors repaired or renewed	3
Chimney flues repaired	1
New ceilings provided	1
Doors and door frames repaired	2
Defective sinks repaired or replaced	1
Houses provided with damp proof courses	1
Dampness abated	1
Walls repointed or repaired	1
Water storage tank constructed to exclude pollution	1

Bakehouses and Food Shops.

New floors constructed	3
Ceilings repaired	1
Wash-basins with hot and cold water at a suitably controlled temperature provided	2

Factories, Workshops and Shops.

W. C. Basins renewed	1
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Water closets, dustbins, etc.

Additional water closets provided	21
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	42
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	9

Drainage

Drains repaired or reconstructed	6
Choked drains cleansed	2
Defective drains abolished	12

APPENDIX C.1. Inspection of dwelling houses during year:

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	132
	(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	398
	(c)	Number of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	112
2.		Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which -	
	(a)	Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	38
	(b)	Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	331

2.	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Houses demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families.</u>
a)	<u>In Clearance Areas</u>				
	1) Houses unfit for human habitation	0	0	0	
	2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	0	1	1	
	3) Houses on land acquired under S.43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0	
b)	<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>				
	4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	3	0	0	
	5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.	0	1	1	
	6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under the Local Acts	0	0	0	
	7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	0	0	0	

(29)

3. <u>Unfit Houses Closed.</u>	<u>Houses Closed</u>		<u>Displaced during year</u>	
			<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Under S.16 (4) 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act,1957	6	}	10	3
2. Under S.17 and 26 Housing Act,1957	0			
3. Parts of buildings closed under S.18 Housing Act,1957	0		0	0

4. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses which defects were remedied.

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by local authority	87	0
2. After formal notice under		
a) Public Health Acts ...	0	0
b) S.9 and 16 Housing Act,1957	0	0

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act,1957. No. of Houses.

<u>Position at end of year</u>	
1. Retained for temporary accommodation	
a) under section 48	0
b) under section 17 (2)	0
c) under section 46	0
2. Licensed for temporary occupation under section 34 and 53	0

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	1
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7. Housing Act, 1949 & Housing (Financial Provision) Act, 1958 -
(Improvement grants, etc.)

No. of dwelling houses or other
buildings affected in schemes of -

Private bodies
or individuals

Local
Authority

Action during year:

1.	Submitted by private individuals to local authority	5	0
2.	Approved by local authority ...	3	0
3.	Submitted by local authority to Ministry	0	0
4.	Finally approved by Ministry ..	0	0
5.	Work completed	1	0
6.	Additional separate dwellings included in 5 above	0	0

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants

No. of dwellings
or other buildings
affected.

Action during year:

1.	Applications submitted to local authority ...	124
2.	Applications approved by local authority ...	105
3.	Work completed	120

(31)

APPENDIX D.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	Local Authority premises	Type of Property		Agricultural
		Dwelling houses	All other including business premises	
1. Number of properties in the district	56	5780	1885	459
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:				
a) Notification	6	128	38	172
b) Survey under the Act	11	115	20	146
c) Otherwise	3	4	-	7
3. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	24	335	99	325
4. Number of properties inspected in Section 2 found to be infested with:				
a) Rats	10	40	12	30
b) Mice	1	92	26	2
5. Number of infested properties treated (S.4)	11	132	38	32
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	11	132	38	32
7. Number of notices served under S.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-
8. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-

(32)

APPENDIX E.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1911	359	6	12169	312
Number inspected	1911	359	6	12169	312
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	3	0	43	4
Organ or part of carcase condemned	302	204	3	2616	41
% of number inspected affected	15.80%	57.66%	50%	21.85%	14.42%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Organ or part of carcase condemned	1	0	0	0	3
% of number inspected affected	.052%	0%	0%	0%	.96%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	8	0			
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	0			
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0			

